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It is an open secret that the action of the Grand Jury has made a commotion in this community. When the cover was taken off in the Grand Jury room it revealed at play many men whom the public, and particularly their friends, had not suspected. Some of them had gone deep into the vice. Some had touched it but lightly. The Grand Jury could not discriminate; it could be guided by the evidence only. Shall we have all this over again—all the humiliation, the heart-burnings of mothers and fathers and sisters and wives, the impaired confidence of employers, the unsettling of business standing? It is to be hoped that the next Grand Jury will be no less mindful of its duty and the public welfare.

Will those who have been caught and the equally guilty who have escaped go on in the forbidden paths? Some of them have already begun. The Grand Jury had hardly adjourned before gaming was resumed in public places. There is good reason to believe that some of those who are now under indictment have resumed their unlawful practices.

Well, if one reminder is not enough there, will have to be more. They are good laws which are defied, and they will have to be enforced. Those who are wise in their generation will bear this in mind.

Anything for Office.
A correspondent of the Springfield Republican, writing from North Carolina, endeavors to give some reasons why the people of the South have been so absorbed in politics, when they could not get a really substantial thing bettering their lot from the correspondent's letter:

The whole land was full of prominent men, whose prominence must in some way be recognized, if not rewarded. Every public institution has a board of directors. When nothing more solid could be got a place on one of these boards was taken as recognition. The penitentiary, the asylum for the dumb and blind, the asylum for the insane, the State's railroad property, and especially the State University, must have boards of directors. What if they were not political in any practical sense, they soon became so. The trustees of the university have been selected no more with reference to scholarship than with reference to the color of their skin.

How like this is to West Virginia! Leave out the State's railroad property and insert the State's public roads, and the picture has all the life-like exactness of a well-done photograph. For all of these places there is as much of a scramble as though fat salaries went with them—men fret as much, swear as hard, nose their "influence" with as frantic zeal, and promises are made and broken with the same reckless ease as when great prizes in public life are at stake.

Places on State boards sometimes give opportunity for money-making, but of the many who seek them there are few who descend to dishonesty. Service in these bodies is desired as a stepping-stone to higher preferment. Favorites are given place at salary, and the giver makes himself "solid" where he may expect help to advance his ambition. Aside from all this it is something to be in the public eye—it is a "recognition" and a possible earnest of better things to come.

There is more real profit and quite as much honor in serving in the ranks and pursuing with true American energy some employment that responds to the magic touch of industry and brains; but when the poison of place-hunting has once got into a man's blood there is no rest for him outside of public office—and none there. The whole thing is a great delusion, but men won't believe it until they have tried it.

ADVICE TO BANK CLERKS.

Manners of the Employee—What His Conduct Should Be.

An Old Cashier in Banker's Magazine.
Many employees of incorporated banks are permeated with the idea that they are a little higher in the mercantile scale than their friends at work on dry goods or groceries. In consequence of this a supercilious and disagreeable air is often noticed, and a bank clerk is frequently unkind and impolite to customers; hence, a few words of advice will not, perhaps, be deemed inappropriate. Let it not be understood that this is a universal rule, for on the contrary, there are many exceptions.

A clerk in a bank is not such a superior being as he is justified in being conceited; in fact he is an average clerk, and nothing more, requires a fair amount of intelligence only, and this exaggerated estimation of himself has no other foundation upon which to rest than a foolish custom whose only claim to recognition is its antiquity. In this connection, too, I may say that the more ordinary the man, the higher he stands in the opinion of the public and the lower in that of others.

By way of excuse for little acts of impoliteness it is often said that a bank clerk's patience is particularly tried by the mistakes and ignorance of customers. Admittedly it is true, but we must not forget that men in other callings have similar trials, and that, too, for more hours a day, while politeness is the rule, rudeness the exception. In every other business civility prevails, if for no other reason because the best policy. Men are obliged to conceal their prejudices and overlook the shortcomings of others in order to succeed, and their clerks are obliged to do likewise for the same reason. But behind a bank counter, where the customer is allowed continually, which would not be tolerated in general business by customers or employers. Banking is only one form of business and there is no reason why it should differ in this respect from any other. Custom has, however, established a different rule, and habit makes a man blind to the fact that he is impolite. Many a clerk would not be so far from the charge, who, to an unprejudiced mind is only too true.

It would earnestly urge, then, that true courtesy, which has no taint of servility, be cultivated by every one connected with a bank, and as the first step toward reaching so desirable a point, that every thought of superiority be discarded from the mind. This is the foundation of the whole trouble, and the most marked instances of what may be called "bank snobbishness" are developed from small beginnings, step by step, till haughty selfishness has taken its place and become second nature. I have had, thus far, the property of the bank in view in calling attention to this evil. Allow me to conclude with a few remarks in the interest of the clerk. Remembering that politeness will advance his own interests as well as the

bank's, let him supplement this by work of a more solid nature. It should be the aim of a young man to rise higher in business, receiving more and more responsibility, till he reaches the top. Come to us as it sounds, disregard of this truth is the cause of so many examples of clerks, who will never be anything more. For a young man with not quite enough ambition, a bank is the worst place in the world, and the larger the bank the worse for him. To such a person, the rate grow deeper and deeper, till nothing but a miracle will take him out of them. The reason is plain to see. Having mastered the routine of his position, receiving a fair salary, and working six or seven hours a day, an unambitious man will let "well enough alone." Honorable as the calling is, and preferable to many pursuits, always to be more or less of a machine is not the true goal for a young man. How many fathers, old in years as bookkeepers, tellers, want their sons to follow in their footsteps? Only continued striving will overcome this inertia. The boy laid down in the morning and the boy laid down in the afternoon will never be more than a clerk.

The man who dislikes anything harder than his own duties, and grumbles at everything he may occasionally go out of the common course, will not advance with the rapid strides. Let him rather show his willingness and ability to do more than is actually required, remaining after hours if necessary, and he will find it pays in the end. Then, too, there is unlimited opportunity for studying the theory as well as the practice of banking and for becoming familiar with the broader subjects of political economy and general finance; all of which tell in the long run. Banking to-day is in breadth and difficulty, not in the narrow, professional, and no banker, however old or experienced, will admit he knows everything about his business. A man, for instance, now-a-days has to be half lawyer to conduct successfully any business, and doubly so in the case of banking. How much outside of a few daily rules, do you know about the law of bills and notes? I once heard a discount clerk insist that a bank could hold only one indorser out of several, in case the maker failed. He had been ten years in a bank, but the great bulk of note discounting was two-named paper, and his knowledge stopped there.

What do you know about the legal qualities of the half dozen different kinds of currency in the United States? A teller, proficient in detecting counterfeit money, told me once that a National bank bill was as good a legal tender as a Government note. He knew that the former would not count in the reserve, but there was his knowledge stopped. These may be extreme cases, but they illustrate my meaning.

In the study whether of books, or butana nature, a young man is constantly adding to his stock of information and indirectly advancing his own interests. Sometime he will find that it will come into play and that he has something to show for it all. In a word, what a man makes of himself, depends on the stuff in him. A man, in addition to his own mind, no matter how well he performs his prescribed duties, will rarely rise above them. A bright, energetic boy, interested in everything pertaining to his business, and anxious to learn all he can, is bound to rise. Persistence, energy, united with fair ability, will show better results than great talents combined with laziness and indifference. Don't be afraid of work.

CULTIVATING STRAWBERRIES.

How the Ground should be Prepared for the Plants.

Phila. Tript.
A small plot will give a large yield of berries if the vines are properly treated the first year, hence no crop should be expected during the year the young plants are set out. The ground should be plowed deeply and harrowed several times until the soil is as fine as it can be made. This is very essential, as the preparation of the soil is the most important matter, the growth and future productiveness of the vines depending on an early start. The young plants should be set out just as soon as the frost is out of the ground, so as to give them as much time as possible for growth before the dry season comes on, and as strawberries are very partial to moisture, they also get the benefit of the early rains. In setting out plants spread the roots and give them plenty of room, putting them in openings made with a dibble, and pressing the soil closely around the plants.

Plenty of stable manure should be used on strawberries, but it is best to apply it in the fall. They will, however, need manure in the spring; but a few handfuls of good, rich well-rotted manure, applied by a tablespoonful of superphosphate, will give them a vigorous growth till fall, when the manure should be well and evenly spread thickly over the plants and on both sides of the row. This should be done as late in the season as possible, in order that the manure may serve as a winter mulch, and also to allow the frost to operate upon it, thereby hastening its decomposition, and rendering it more soluble when turned under in the spring. The plants should be placed in rows the rows wide enough to admit of cultivation, with the plants one foot apart in the rows. Many persons place them closer, but better results can be obtained by allowing plenty of room. Pick off every blossom that appears and do not allow a single runner to make growth. The plants will then grow, and store up matter, which will give abundant fruit the second year, but no grass or weeds must be allowed to grow between the rows, and the plants should be kept carefully clean. In removing the mulch of manure in the spring it is best to chop it into the soil with the hoe, but not deeply, only enough to clear the vines and mix the manure with the top soil. The winter is not absolutely treated, a little of cut straw around the plants, held in place by cornstalks on both sides of the row, will assist in the prevention of grass, as well as serving as a summer mulch and keeping the berries clean.

Meetings.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Wheeling Bridge Co. is being called for the purpose of electing a new board of directors. The charter of the company expires May 1, 1885, a re-election will be held on that day. The stockholders are requested to attend the meeting, the business of the corporation for such time, not exceeding fifty days, as may be decided by the stockholders.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

rounds, lime, pure, and 300 pounds superphosphate and 300 pounds of potash, late in the fall, and mulch with straw, hay, leaves or whatever you will answer. The next season you will have to keep the grass growing again. By thus continually keeping the grass growing, and by the use of fertilizers and manure, the plants will last for five years, and in favorable seasons the yields will be very large. As to the variety of grass, I have no special recommendation. White clover is well known for market purposes. The Sharps is usually preferred for home use. No variety, however, will give satisfaction unless well cultivated, and the runners prevented from growing. Mulching in winter is not absolutely essential in this section, but it is best, and the benefits derived from a mulch will be more than repaid by the extra labor involved. Should the grass get a foothold in